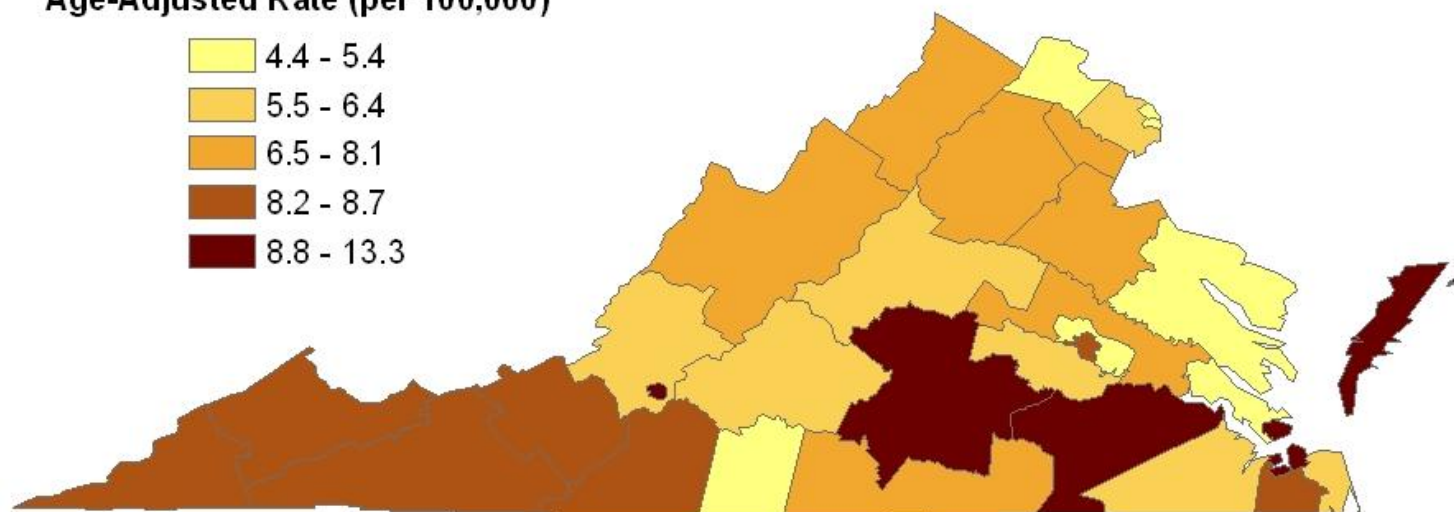


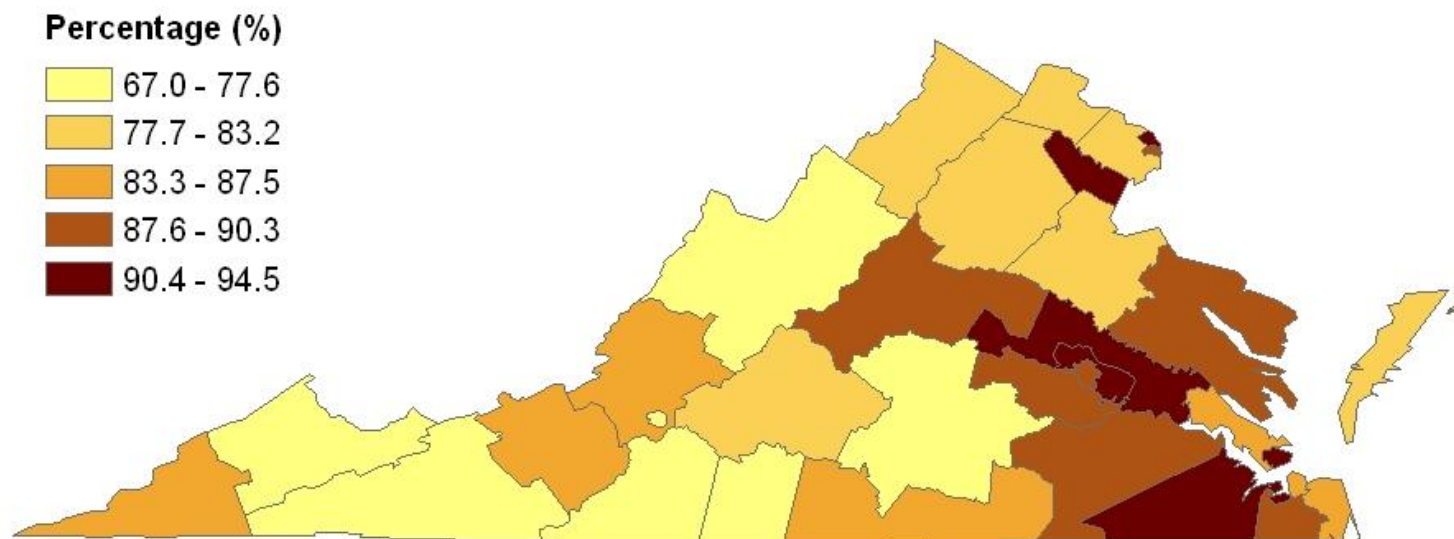
Cancer Incidence Rate by Health District, Cervix, Virginia, 2004-2008

Age-Adjusted Rate (per 100,000)



Source: Virginia Cancer Registry, Virginia Department of Health.
Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Pap Smear in the Past Three Years by Health District, Women 18 and Older,
Virginia, 2006-2008



Source: Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Percentages are weighted.

Cervical Cancer Statistics in Virginia - Notes

Sources: Incidence and percent local staging (VA Cancer Registry); mortality (VDH Division of Health Statistics); risk factor prevalence (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System).

¹ Based on combined 2004-2008 data. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Districts are ranked in terms of incidence rates from highest (=1) to lowest (=35). Districts with lower rankings (i.e. higher incidence rates) are at greater risk.

Source for national rate: Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Neyman N, Aminou R, Waldron W, Altekruse SF, Kosary CL, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Cho H, Mariotto A, Eisner MP, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA, Edwards BK (eds). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2008*, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2008/, based on November 2010 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, 2011. Based on combined data from 2004-2008. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

² Based on combined 2004-2008 data. Percentage of Local Stage cancers are reported using the Summary Staging System. Districts are ranked in terms of percentage of cases diagnosed early (local) from lowest (=1) to highest (=35). Districts with lower rankings (i.e. lower early stage percentages) are at greater risk.

Source for national average: Howlader N, Noone AM, Krapcho M, Neyman N, Aminou R, Waldron W, Altekruse SF, Kosary CL, Ruhl J, Tatalovich Z, Cho H, Mariotto A, Eisner MP, Lewis DR, Chen HS, Feuer EJ, Cronin KA, Edwards BK (eds). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2008*, National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2008/, based on November 2010 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, 2011. Based on combined data from 2001-2007.

³ Based on combined 2005-2009 data. Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Districts are ranked in terms of mortality rates from highest (=1) to lowest (=35). Districts with lower rankings (i.e. higher mortality rates) are at greater risk.

Source for national rate: Xu JQ, Kochanek KD, Murphy SL, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final data for 2007. National vital statistics reports; vol 58 no 19. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr58/nvsr58_19.pdf. National rate is the 2007 age-adjusted rate, which is comparable to the state five-year interval midpoint.

~Incidence count is not reported if >0 and <11. Incidence rate is not reported if fewer than 16 cases. Percent local stage not reported if reflects a count >0 and <11.

Mortality rate is not reported if 25 or fewer deaths. Death count is not reported if >0 and <5.

⁴ Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is a national telephone survey of adults 18+. District estimates are based on 2006 and 2008 (pooled) data. Percentages are population-weighted.

Source for state and national prevalence estimates: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data*. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008. Available from: <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/brfss>. Accessed 6/2/10. State and national numbers are based on 2008 data.

Cervical Cancer Screening = Percentage of women age 18 years and older reporting having a Pap test in past three years. Women who had a hysterectomy are excluded. Districts are ranked in terms of prevalence of Pap test from lowest (=1) to highest (=35). District with lower rankings (i.e. lower Pap screening prevalence) are at greater risk.

Maps illustrate rates or percentages in quantiles. Staging and mortality maps for cervical cancer are not presented due to low numbers.